

1- Solidifying agent for media is,

- A) agar.**
- B) wax.
- C) starch.
- D) non of above.

2- Color of gram stain is.

- A) brown
- B) red.**
- C) green.
- D) black.

3- Those are use In gram stain except.

- A) crystal violet.
- B) malachite green.**
- D) safranine.
- E) non of above

4- Temperature for autoclave is.

- A) 121C for 30 min.**
- B) 121C for 60min.
- C) 131C for 20 min.
- D) non of above.

5- Microscope use in condition gram stain is.

- A) Bright field microscope.**
- B) electronic microscope.
- C) dark field microscope.
- D) non of the above.

6- Thayer martin medium is the media of choice for isolation of .

- A) E.coli.
- B) neisseria.**
- C) bacillus.
- D) vibrio.

7- Bacteria that has no flagella classified as ?

- A) atrichon.**
- B) monotrichons.
- C) keprotrichons.
- D) peritrichons.

8- CLED agar use in urine culture because it?

- A) it is transport media.
- B) it is basic media.
- C) Help in colonies count and prevent swarming of proteus**
- D) all above.

9-Agar solidified at?

- A) 100C.
- B) 45c.**
- C) 60C.
- D) 75C

10- Anticoagulant that use in blood culture is?

- A) fluoride.
- B) EDTA.
- C) citrate.
- D) Sodium polyanthol sulphat(SPS)**

11- Which test help in identifying staph from strepto it is.

- A) catalyase(H₂O₂)**
- B) coagulase.
- C) oxidase.
- D) all above

12- Use to protect biohazard is?

- A) tube.
- B) Gloves.**
- C) syringe.
- D) non of above.

13- Ziel nelson stain use in?

- A) bacillus.
- B) mycobacterium.**
- C) H.influnza.
- D) non of above.

14- Bacteria that can grow in present or absent of O₂ is called?

- A) facultative anaerobic.**
- B) strict anaerobic.
- C) anaerobic.
- D) non of above.

15- Optimum temperature for growth of bacteria is?

- A) 50C.
- B) 60C.
- C) 37C.**
- D) non of above.

16- Salmonella in the coming medium it gives?

- A) on maccokey pink colonies.
- B) XLD red black colonies.**
- C) SS pink colonies black center.
- D) all are true

17- Satellite phenomenon seen in ?

- A) influenza and staph. aureus.**
- B) influenza and strepto.
- C) influenza and vibrio.
- D) non of the above.

18- All are true about salmonella except.

- A) somatic.
- B) oxidase positive.**
- C) H₂S produce.
- D) produce acid and gas

19- Quellung test is positive with the coming except.

- A) strepto pneumonia.
- B) H. influenza.
- C) klebsiella.
- D) corynebacteria diphtheria.**

20- In significance bacteria cfu/ml is.

- A) > 100.
- B) >1000.
- C) >10000.
- D) 100000.**

21- Agar use to solidify the medium in concentration of.

- A) 1- 2 %.**
- B) 3%.
- C) 2 – 4%.
- D) non of above.

22- Which of the following is lactose ferment.

- A) klebsiella.**
- B) proteus.
- C) shigella.
- D) pseudomonas

23- Culture media kept in the following after plating.

- A) hot oven.
- B) incubator.**
- C) non of above.
- D) all above

24- Media for detection of hemolysis is.

- A) blood agar.**
- B) neutral agar.
- C) macconky.
- D) all above

25- All are use in Zeilh Nelson stain except.

- A) Carbon Fuchsin.
- B) Acid alcohol.
- C) Methyl blue.**
- D) Malachite green.

26- Color of gram negative bacteria is.

- A) red.**
- B) blue.
- C) violet.
- D) green.

27- Most common bacteria that produces urease is.

- A) proteus.**
- B) pseudomonas.
- C) E.coli.
- D) non of above.

28- Albert's stain use with which of the organism.

- A) E.coli.
- B) H. influenza.
- C) C.tetani.
- D) Corynebacterium diphtheria.**

29- Proteus mirabilis and proteus vulgaris all are true except:

- A) produce H₂S.
- B) Non lactose ferment.
- C) urease positive.
- D) indole positive.**

30- Gram stain smear see under:

- A) Dark field microscope.
- B) Bright field microscope.**
- C) Fluorescence microscope.
- D) Electron microscope.

31- Smear stain with fluorescence exam with:

- A) Bright field microscope.
- B) Fluorescence microscope.**
- C) Dark field microscope.
- D) Electron microscope.

32- An example for negative stain is:

- A) gram stain.
- B) Alberts stain.
- C) methyl blue.
- D) nigrocine stain.**

33- All of the following are non lactose ferment except:

- A) E.coli.**
- B) shigella.
- C) proteus.
- D) salmonella.

34- To differentiate between staph aureus and other staph spp:

- A) catalyase test.
- B) Oxidase test.
- C) Coagulase test(Clumping)**
- D) Dnase test.

35- One of the following is an example for enrichment media:

- A) Blood agar.
- B) CLED.
- C) Nutrient agar.
- D) Selenite broth.**

36- One of the following is an example for enrich media:

A) Blood agar.

B) N.A.

C) Selenite broth.

D) Macconky.

37- One of the following is an example for enrichment media:

A) Blood agar.

B) N.A.

C) Selenite broth.

D) Macconky.

38-All of the following affect gram stain except.

A) smear from old media.

B) prolong decolorization.

C) staining smear stay for long time.

D) All of above.

39- The following are use in gram stain except.

A) iodine.

B) crystal violet.

C) safranine.

D) malachite green.

40- All of the following belong to enterobacteraceae except.

A) E.coli.

B) Alcaligenes.

C) proteus.

D) campylobacter.

41-All are true about salmonella except.

A) gram negative bacilli.

B) non lactose ferments.

C) produce H₂S.

D) man is reservoir and carrier host.

E) oxidase positive.

42- The primary stain of gram stain is.

A) crystal violet.

B) safranine.

C) iodine.

D) eosin.

43- Mycobacterium named acid fast because?

A) stain easily.

B) once stained not decolorize by acid.

C) because of its shape.

D) none of above.

44- Infections may be caused by microorganisms entering the body through:

A- Skin & mouth

B- Eyes

C- Respiratory tract

D- All of them

45- Decontaminate cultures by autoclaving at

A- 121 °C for 20 min

B- boiling water for 20 min

C- 100 °C for 30 min

D- none of these

46- Organisms can be picked up on the hands from the

A- Benches and equipment

B- Contaminated splashes

C- Contaminated spills

D- All of them

47- Pipettes soaked after use for at least 1h in

A- 2500 ppm chlorine

B- 1000 ppm chlorine

C- 1 % w/v virkon

D- boiling water for 20 min

48- Infected small airborne droplets into the atmosphere cause infection through

A- Skin

B- Mouth

C- Respiratory tract

D- Eyes

49- if the sterile tubes are needed autoclave it at

A- 121 C for 20 min

B- boiling water for 20 min

C- 100 C for 30 min

D- non of these

50- The organisms in the risk group 3 present a to the community

A- No risk

B- Low risk

C- Intermediate risk

D- High risk

51- Loops & forceps are sterilized by

A- Flaming until red hot

B- boiling water for 20 min

C- soaked in 1 % w/v virkon

D- non of these

52- Preventing laboratory infections depends on laboratory staff understanding

A- The routes by which infections are acquired

B- Which organisms are the most hazardous

C- Which techniques are the most hazardous

D- All of them

53- Causes of presence of pus in feaces

A- amoebic dysentery

B- intestinal schistosomiasis

C- trichuris trichura

D- all of them

53- Most bacteria can be differentiated by their Gram stain due t difference in:

A- Cell wall

B- Cell membrane

C- Capsule

D- All of them

54- Culture media contain ingredients such as

A- peptone

B- carbohydrate

C- Meat extract

D-All of them

55- Acquiring infection by mouth pipetting can occur when

A- Aerosols are produced from fluid as it is being sucked up or expelled

B- A pipette with a contaminated end is put in the mouth

C- Pipette with a chipped end causes cuts to the fingers or lips

D- All of them

56- Enriched media are required for the culture of

A- hemophilus influenza

B- Neisseria

C- streptococcus

D- All of them

57- Macroscopic appearance of faecal specimens

A- Odour

B- Specific gravity

C- Whether the specimen contain worms

D- All of them

58- Differential media contain indicators or dyes such as

A- Bromothymol blue

B- Methyl red

C- crystal violet

D- all of them

59- Pale colored faecal specimen is found in the following cases except

A- Giardiasis

B- Infections associated with intestinal malabsorption

C- Obstructive jaundice

D- E. Histolytica

60- In gram stain the first stain is

A- Crystal violet

B- Iodine

C- Safranin

D- Alcohol

61- The first urine passed by the patient at the beginning of the day should be sent for examination because the specimen is the

A- Most suitable

B- Most concentration

C- Lowest concentration

D- Available one

62 – Giemsa stain technique used in stain

A- Bacteria

B- Virus

C- Parasites

D- All of them

**63- In case of urine specimen if a delay in delivery of more than 1 hour anticipated
..... should be added to the urine:**

A- Sulfuric acid

B- Boric acid

C- Acetic acid

D- Nitric acid

64- bacteria contain only one flagella called

A- mono-trichous

B- peri- trichous

C- loph- trichous

D- (a , b)

65- Gastric washings should be as soon as possible After collection

A- Acidified

B- Alkalinized

C- Neutralized

D- None of these

66- bacteriology is the science which study the

A- bacteria & their characters

B- virus& their characters

C- fungi & their characters

D- no result

**67- If the specimen is for the isolation of M. tuberculosis , ensure that it is Delivered
to the laboratory**

A- Within 2 hours

B- Kept at 4 'C until delivery is possible

C- A & B is true

D- A and B is false.

68- in thebacteria are divided at high concentration

A- Lag phase

B- Log phase

C- stationary phase

D- Decline phase

69-For 8 hours before swabbing , the patient must not be treated with

A- Antibiotics

B- Antiseptic mouth washes

C- A or B

D- None of these

70- in thethe rate of cell death increase & bacterial growth stopped

A- Lag phase

B- Log phase

C- stationary phase

D- Decline phase.

71- These are media to which indicators or dyes are added to differentiate microorganisms as XLD agar

A- Basic

B- Enriched

C- Selective

D- Differential

72- Bacteria which can not retain with Gram stain's called

A- Gram negative bacteria

B- Gram positive bacteria

C- Acid fast bacteria

D- no result.

73- Decontaminate sputum by autoclaving at

A- 121 C for 15 min

B- boiling water for 20 min

C- 100 C for 30 min

D- non of these

74- Organisms can penetrate the skin through

A- Cuts & scratches

B- Airborne droplets

C- Contaminated fingers

D- Cigarettes

75- Basic media are simple media such as

A- Nutrient agar

B- Blood agar

C- XLD agar

D- TCBS agar

76- Direct finger to mouth infection as in

- A- Eating food in the laboratory
- B- Contact with infected material
- C- Cigarettes or pipes
- D-All of them**

77- Stainless steel lancets sterilized in autoclave at

- A- 121 C for 15 min**
- B- boiling water for 20 min
- C- 100 C for 30 min
- D- non of these

78- The organisms in the risk group 2 present a

- A-No risk
- B- Low risk
- C- Moderate risk**
- D- High risk

79- Decontaminate bench surface are sterilized by

- A- 1h in 2500 ppm chlorine
- B- 5 % phenol
- C- both A,B is true**
- D- 1h in 1000 ppm chlorine

80- The organisms offer a moderate risk can cause

- A- Human & animal disease
- B- Serious human disease but not a serious hazard**
- C- Serious human disease are transmitted from one
- D- No disease

individual to another

81- Causes of blood & mucus in feaces due to

- A- amoebic dysentery
- B- intestinal schistosomiasis
- C- trichuris trichura
- D- all of them**

82-Special precautions need to be taken when

- A- Collecting the specimens
- B-Testing the specimens
- C- Handling the infected material
- D-All of them.**

83- Causes of pale colored specimen in feaces

A- Giardia lamblia

B- obstructive jaundice

C- both A,B is true

D- non of these

84- Aerosols can be formed through the following ways except

A- Using a suitable loop which is properly closed

B- Opening a centrifuge immediately

C- Dropping or spilling a specimen or culture

D- Mouth pipetting

85- Decontaminate culture s by autoclaving at

A- 121 C for 20 min

B- boiling water for 20 min

C- 100 C for 30 min

D- non of these

86-Faecal concentration techniques is required in

A- Schistosoma species , few egg is produced in sever infections

B- Detection of the eggs of Taenia , cysts of Giardia

C- To check whether treatment has been successful

D-All of them

87- Selective media such asused for select salmonellae & shigellae

A- XLD

B- TCBS

C- Blood agar

D- non of these

88-Blood and mucus may be found in feaces from patients with

A- Amoebic dysentery

B- Intestinal schistosomiasis

C- Severe T. trichiura

D- All of them

89- Mycobacteria can be stained with

A- Gram stain

B- Ziehl- Neelsen stain

C- Giemsa stain

D non of these .

90- A 24 hour urine is required for the quantitative analysis of substances such

A- Hormones and phosphate

B- Steroids and calcium

C- Protein

D- All of them.

91- In acid fast stain the first is

A- Carbol fuchsin

B- Methelen blue

C- Malachite green

D- non of these

92- If immediate delivery of the urine specimen to th laboratory is not possible

A- Refrigerated at 10 C

B- Cooled

C- Refrigerated at 40 C

D- None of these

93- In gram stain the last is

A- Crystal violet

B- Iodine

C- Safranine

D- Alcohol

94- Sputum is best collected in the

A- Morning

B- Soon after the patient wakes

C- Before any mouth- wash is used

D- All of them

95- bacteria contain tow flagella called

A- mono-trichous

B- peri- trichous

C- loph- trichous

D- no result

96- Organisms such as S. pneumonia and H. influenza require culturing

A- As soon as possible

B- After one hour

C- After 6 hours

D- After 12 hours

97- in thebacteria adapted on fresh medium & have no multiplication

A- Lag phase

B- Log phase

C- stationary phase

D- Decline phase

98- With streptococcal sore throat, the tonsils may inflamed & covered in

A- Yellow spots

B- Black & smelly

C- Grayish - yellow

D- Grayish – green

99- in theno. of divided cells tended to be equal to no of dead cells

A- Lag phase

B- Log phase

C- stationary phase

D- Decline phase

100- Preservation of foods can accomplished by adding

A- Lowering the pH

B- Lowering the water activity

C- Chemicals & cold storage

D- All of them

By : Danotti

لا تتسوفني من دعواتكم . .

جزاكم الله خير